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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/484,516	01/18/2000	Sameer Halepete	TRANS34	9779

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MYERS, PAUL R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2189	15

DATE MAILED: 04/04/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/484,516	HALEPETE ET AL.	
	Examiner Paul R. Myers	Art Unit 2189	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 January 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-3,6 and 8-11 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-3,6,8-11 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 1/28/03 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In response to applicants argument that Horden et al does not teach a plurality of clock frequencies are provided which can be individually selected concurrently. This feature is taught by Weiss et al.

In response to applicants argument that according to Horden the same voltage and frequency applied to the core is applied to all the peripherals: Weiss et al teaches the multiple concurrent frequencies.

In response to applicants assertion that Horden et al teaches away from incorporating multiple concurrent selectable frequencies. Merely stating that it would undermine an essential principle of the Horden reference because Horden teaches the same voltages and frequencies that are distributed to the processor core of the disclosed system are also distributed to peripheral components. Horden et al does not in any way mention any disadvantage of different frequencies or why it would not be desirable. Therefor Horden et al does not in anyway teach away from the advantage of multiple concurrent selectable frequencies taught by Weiss et al. See also MPEP 2144.04 VI B.

In response to applicants argument that the suggested combination of references would require a substantial reconstruction and redesign of the elements shown in the primary as well as change the principle under which the construction was designed to operate: This is clearly false. The combination would not require a substantial reconstruction all that would be required is an inclusion of the multiple clock frequencies registers of Weiss et al and the selector. Also the principle under which the construction of Horden et al was designed to operate would not be affected in that Weiss et al is not concerned with the voltages, Thus Horden et al's voltage calculation and voltage selection based upon input frequencies would be unaffected. Also note the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 1-3, 6 and 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Horden et al PN 5,812,860 in view of Weiss et al PN 5,774,703.

In regards to claim 1: Horden et al teaches a method for controlling the operating condition of a computer processor comprising the steps of: determining a maximum allowable power consumption level from the operating condition of the processor (Column 6 lines 23-25); determining the maximum frequency which provides power not greater than the allowable power consumption level (Column 6 lines 26-30); determining a minimum voltage which allows operation at the maximum frequency determined (Column 6 lines 33-35); and dynamically changing the operating condition of the processor by changing the frequency and voltage to the maximum frequency and minimum voltage determined (Column 6 lines 36-40). Horden et al also teaches the Clock generator, State machine, and Voltage regulator being on a single chip. Horden et al does not expressly teach them being on the same chip as the processor. MPEP 1244.04 V B states making integral is not a patentably distinct. Horden et al does not teach the clock generator being able to provide a plurality of frequencies that can be individually selected concurrently. Weiss et al teaches a clock generator for a processor that provides a plurality of clock frequencies which can be individually selected concurrently. It would have been obvious to provide multiple concurrent frequencies because this would have made it easier to optimize different subsystems of the processor (See Weiss abstract). The examiner notes Weiss et al also has the bonus of teaching the clock generator being integrated on the same chip as the rest of the processor (See column 2 where it states figure 1 is a single chip processor).

In regards to claims 2, 6 and 8: Horden et al teaches a power supply furnishing selectable output voltages (7 and 5); a clock frequency source (8 and 6); a central processor (Figure 1) including: a processing unit (1, 4) for providing values (15) indicative of operating conditions of the central processor; and a clock frequency generator (6) receiving a clock frequency (14) from

a clock frequency source (8) and providing a selectable output clock frequency (11) to the processing unit (1, 4); and means for detecting the value indicative of operating conditions of the central processor (6 via 5 and 4) and causing the power supply (7, 5 via 12) and clock frequency generator (6) to furnish an output clock frequency (11) and voltage level (9) for the central processor.

In regards to claims 3 and 9: Horden et al teaches the means for detecting the values including software (4) for determining the output frequency and power.

In regards to claims 10-11: Horden et al teaches adjusting the operating condition of the processor core for optimum operation. Horden et al does not expressly teach the core including a plurality of functional units. Official notice is taken that processor cores with a plurality of functional units is very well known in the art. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a plurality of functional units in the core because this would have allowed for greater processing capabilities.

Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

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CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul R. Myers whose telephone number is 703 305 9656. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 6:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Rinehart can be reached on 703 305 4815. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703 746 7239 for regular communications and 703 746 7239 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703 305 3900.



PRM
April 3, 2003

PAUL R. MYERS
PRIMARY EXAMINER